NUMB. XXII.] THE [DECEMBER 23, 1786

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1786. [VOL. I.

From the New-York Independent Journal.

Mr. M'CLEAN,

Complaints concerning the deficiency of power in our federal government have of late been so frequent, and the insults to which a people void of national authority may be exposed, have been so judiciously pointed out, as to prove beyond a doubt that our constitution is faulty, and far from being so perfect as we could have wished. These evils, which call loudly for redress, have roused the sensibility of many friends to the United States, and if the following address can be the means of increasing this number, and enflaming our citizens with a spirit of patriotism, I flatter myself that the consequences might be happy and glorious for this country at a future period. The subject is of the most interesting nature, and requires our serious and immediate consideration. What has occurred to me upon this subject, I shall, without further apology, propose to my fellow citizens, hoping that it will meet with a candid reception, and desiring that my proposals for emendations may have no more weight than the fairest representation can give them in the minds of the cool and unbiassed.

I am, with the greatest respect,
Your's, &c.

AMERICANUS.

Friends and Countrymen,

ONE would think that the many calamities which numbers of our fellow citizens have of late experienced, would at last rouse us from that lethargy which has so long oppressed us, and excite us to a careful investigation of the source from whence they have arisen, and the remedy which ought to be applied. But alas! so infatuated are we, that in the midst of impending dangers, we can look on with indifference, and even suffer that constitution which had been established by the blood of thousands, to fall into ridicule and contempt.

Do we not feel that our commercial interest is neglected, that our trade and manufactures remain without encouragement? Have we not heard of repeated insults being offered to our flag in different parts of the world? Have we not received the most authentic information of our citizens being carried into captivity, where they have experienced all the horrors of detested slavery? and shall we still continue without concern? shall not these things awake us from our fatal security? Ye sons of freedom be ashamed of freedom be ashamed of your indifference; arise, let your breasts glow with patriotic ardour---let benevolence, and a regard for your fellow creatures, your fellow citizens, for those who, like yourselves, have bravely struggled in the cause of liberty, incite you to trace out the cause of their misfortunes, and to put an end to their miseries.

But this is not all---How long shall we remain unmoved by the piercing cries of those little innocents, who, whilst their industrious fathers have been pursuing their daily labours, have often, together with their helpless mothers, become a prey to the merciless barbarity of our savage neighbours, at whose diabolical cruelties nature herself recoils, and humanity forbids to dwell.

Nor is this all---What shall we say of these dangerous and alarming insurrections which have of late appeared in the state of Massachusetts, and which seem to undermine the very foundations of all government. Whither, Oh! whither it is intended, that they should proceed with impunity, and where will their uncurbed enthusiasm and licentiousness end at last.--- These, and more calamities have befallen us. A want of authority in our executive power, is the power from which they spring. We know the remedy, and we do not apply it. Oh, deluded, infatuated people, is this our boasted liberty, this our boasted independence, that our citizens should be led into captivity by a race of infidels, and that others should be exposed to the barbarism of inhuman savages; that our commerce should be checked and hemmed in on every quarter; that our manufactures should be neglected, and our government despised; and that we have involved ourselves in foreign debt, which is likely to remain unpaid. Oh Heavens! was it with these expectations that we launched into a sea of trouble, & have bravely struggled through the most threatning dangers? Were these our incitements to acts of heroism, and inducements to submit to perils of the most alarming magnitude? Have we fought for this? Is it for this that so many heroes have fallen in the field of battle; that we have waded through oceans of blood, and experienced all the horrors of a cruel and destructive war? What! shall the noble fabric of liberty, which we have raised at the risk of our lives and fortunes, and which had become the envy of foreign nations, end in anarchy and confusion? May heaven forbid. No, we have it now in our power to prevent these calamities; let us therefore exert ourselves; let that wisdom which has formerly so eminently distinguished the legislative councils of America, again revive; let the refractory states acquiesce in those measures which the united wisdom of America has recommended for their advantage; then shall harmony and concord subsist between the thirteen American republics, which, when united under this common head, will be fully sufficient to repel the insults of all our enemies, to retrieve our lost dignity, to redeem our unhappy citizens who at present suffer the galling yoke of slavery, to guard our defenceless frontiers against the ravages of their inhuman neighbours, and so to establish that constitution which we have been justly taught to reverence and admire, that the foundation which has been already laid shall not only continue on a permanent basis, but acquire new strength and dignity from the hand of time.

By putting it in the power of Congress to raise taxes and receive the impost, a bribe shall soon be found sufficient to sheath the sword of the piratical Mahometans, who without provocation have repeatedly attacked our defenceless vessels, and carried the sons of liberty into the most abject slavery. No longer shall the husband, when returning from his daily labours, perceive the wife of his bosom and his tender infants butchered under the scalping knife, A military force shall defend our back settlers from danger, and confine the Indians within their proper bounds. No longer shall tumultuous insurgents act in defiance to our wholesome laws, nor alarm us with the danger of their contagion reaching the neighbouring states. The terror of impending justice shall check their licentiousness and heal their grievances; our ambassadors supported with becoming dignity, and vested with proper and indisputable authority, shall be respected at foreign courts; commerce shall flow in its proper channels, and pour its blessings into the lap of America: manufactures and agriculture being properly encouraged, our happy country, which Providence has blessed with luxuriousness of soil and temperature of climate, shall produce all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, and preclude the necessity of foreign importation. In short, the blessings which must accrue to these states from a vigorous government, vested with power sufficient to overawe the subjects, and to enact laws for their mutual advantages, are so many, and so well known, as to render it no less impossible than unnecessary to enumerate them Remote from the broils of the eastern world, in possession of an immense and fertile tract of country, intersected by the most copious streams, which (as nature has done nothing in vain) must have been designed by Providence, as the means of carrying on an extensive commerce, and cursed by no foreign dominions, which to others have often occasioned the most destructive contests, we shall live in the full enjoyment of our domestic bliss, and give occasion of offence to no foreign power; and if any should, without provocation, make encroachments upon us, soon shall the arms of the *United States* of America turn those calamities upon themselves which they have villainously devised for others. Enjoying the celestial blessings of peace, and possessing the means of improvement, our citizens shall dedicate their leisure hours to the study of virtue and the culture of the human heart; the arts and sciences shall flourish; the age of innocence shall seem to be again revived; for religion, void of superstition and bigotry, equity, justice and true charity, accompanied with all the angelic virtues, shall beautify our happy land, and verify the predictions of our worthy European friends.

But waving these considerations for the present, does not honesty and gratitude loudly call upon us to discharge our foreign debts, which can only be repaid by vesting Congress with more extensive authority, and enabling them to raise money sufficient for the support of government, and the redemption of our plighted honor. But if honesty and gratitude are insufficient to incite us to justice, let us listen to the dictates of interest, the great director of human actions, which clearly points out, that if we shall repay with gratitude the good offices of our benefactors, we shall inevitably forego the kindnesses of others.

Let not, my dear countrymen, our national faith, like that of ancient Carthage, become proverbial and contemptuous: let not an immoderate zeal for liberty destroy our union, and thereby subject us to insult and slavery; for though these states, when cemented together under one common government, must become the envy and astonishment of an admiring world, and continue through ages to be free, sovereign and independent; yet, if we should be so unhappy as to be deaf to the voice of reason, and to postpone the consideration of what may be justly termed our political safety, discord and division must be the unavoidable consequences, and the states, at variance with one another, must become an easy prey to the pride and ambition of some foreign invader; or, what is perhaps still worse, we must fall under the power of some aspiring citizen, who, taking advantage of our weakness, may, upon the ruins of liberty, establish tyranny and absolute sway.

But it may be said, that Congress, when vested with so extensive authority, might convert this power, for enslaving the states, which have been conferred upon them as the guardians of our liberty.--- What! shall we then suspect that that august body, under whose auspices we have performed the greatest atchievements, and by whose wisdom we have been assisted and directed in accomplishing the most arduous designs: that that body whose honesty and integrity, on the most trying occasions, have been conspicuous throughout the world, and whose attachment to their country, and the cause of liberty, has led them on to take hold of the helm of state, at a period when our condition seemed truly desperate, and who, by their probity and wisdom, have conducted us in safety to our desired haven? Shall we, I say, be so mean, so basely suspicious, as to suppose that that venerable body, who have exerted themselves so greatly in our behalf, could ever stoop to behave in a manner unbecoming their exalted characters? No, my friends, if guided by Divine counsel, we shall be so fortunate as to comply with their requisitions: our public debt, which has been matter of uneasiness to many of our worthy citizens, shall soon be paid, and excellent example for private honesty shall be set, by keeping the public faith sacred and inviolable?

I shall now conclude, after calling to your remembrance the following well known table: A father, on his death bed, called together his thirteen sons, and desired a bundle of rods to be brought, which, when according to his orders they had attempted to break, they could not effect. The bundle was then loosened, and the rods, when taken singly, were broken with the greatest ease. The moral of this fable is too well known to need recitation, nor is it necessary to say much concerning the conclusions we might deduce from it respecting ourselves. This shall suffice: UNITED, we rise superior to the malice of all our enemies, but if DIVIDED, distraction, anarchy, and confusion, shall be our undoubted portion.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 20.

A Remarkable will has, within these few days, been proved at Doctors Commons: A gentleman who had received his education at the Charity School at Wapping, and who was one of the first upon the foundation, lately died in India, where he had accumulated a very considerable fortune, and having no relations, from a principle of gratitude, has bequeathed near 100,000l. to his native parish (Wapping) a great portion of which is to be appropriated towards the erecting and supporting a school for the education, cloathing, and maintenance of 60 poor children: and 3000l. is allotted for the building, and the remainder is vested in the hands of trustees for the above mentioned and other charitable purposes. Lord Macartney is the principle acting executor, the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London, and the rest of the bishops are in the trust, and appointed visitors to the intended school; and the ministers, church wardens, and overseers for the time being, directors.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Honduras.

"With respect to our situation on the Musquito shore and in Honduras, we are at present in rather a

precarious ſtate. The Spaniards ſay the ſhore by right of diſcovery, as well as by the laſt treaty of peace, belong to them; and inſiſt that the article on head the 6th is ſo clear, as not to admit of doubt, much leſs of diſpute. But the Britiſh, it appears, are not inclined to underſtand it in the ſame point of view. In conſequence of which miſunderſtanding that buſineſs is now, and has been ſo ten months under negociation at the court of Madrid; but is very ſoon expected to cloſe, when it is ſuppoſed the ſhore will be given up, and a large extent of territory, in conſequence, granted to the Honduras ſettlers. This in my opinion, is making a very inadequate compenſation for ſo great a ſacrifice. Here we are ſuffered by treaty to cut logwood only, while at the ſhore, they have the protection of the native Indians, and perhaps one of the fineſt countries in the world, for the growing of all plants in uſe betwixt the tropic, and mahogany in the greateſt abundance.

"The preſent inhabitants of this ſettlement, are ſufficient to do more than to ſupply the conſumption of Great Britain, and her different markets of export, with mahogany and logwood; and when the principal of ſhore ſettlers are added, our wood markets will unavoidably fall ſo low, as not to render cutting an object for people of common ſlave properties, unleſs the article of planting be admitted, which is not likely to take place."

Sept. 9. The prince of Orange has written a very long letter to the ſtates of Holland, complaining in very pointed terms of their haſty deciſion, concerning the command of the garriſon at the Hague, by which, with a majority of only one, his ſerene highneſs finds himſelf deprived of what he called hereditary right, excluſively granted to his family. Whether this expoſtulation was too harſh and unſupported, or that it appeared to their noble and great mightineſſes, the ſtates of Holland have aſſerted their firm determination of abiding by the reſolution of the 27th of July, 1786, by which the aforeſaid command is transferred from the ſtadtholder to the ſaid ſtates or their committee: ſeveral proteſts have been entered againſt the above reſolution by the lords of the equeſtrian order, the nobles, and the towns of Delft, Britelles, Enkhuyſen, Edam, Medenblik, and Hooren. The deputies of Amſterdam have perſiſted in their former annotation upon the reſolution of the ſaid 27th of July; thoſe of the following towns, viz. Dordrecht, Haerlem, Leyden, Gouda, Campchem, Schiedam, Schoonboeven, Alkmaar, Monikendam, and Numerende, have acceded to the reſolution of the ſtates, referring to themſelves the right of entering ſuch caveats againſt the above proteſt as to their conſtituents may ſeem good hereafter.

The late king of Pruſſia was remarkable for a degree of auſterity in his manner, incompatible with the philanthropy which ſhould characteriſe a philoſopher. As this did not reſult from any ſeverity in his natural diſpoſition, it was accounted for by his admirers in the following manner: At a very early period of life, the king had formed an intimacy with a very illuſtrious character, who aſſociated with him in the commiſſion of what was conſtrued a conſpiracy. The father of the late king was not content with executing ſummary juſtice on the aſſociate of his ſon Frederick, but he ordered him to be executed under the window of his ſon's apartment, and he compelled him to be a ſpectator of the tragical ceremony. This auſtere inhuman decree turned, as it were, the milk of human kindneſs, flowing in the boſom of Frederick, into gall, and from the period of the cataſtrophe, to the hour of his demiſe, he was a ſtranger to that compaſſion which might have originally been an inherent principle of his nature. This is a fact, which his majeſty has frequently acknowledged to his friends, confeſſing at the ſame time, that it operated irreſiſtibly on his mind.

Sept. 10. As many hints, ſince the king of Pruſſia's death, have been given of the emperor's caſting his eye upon Sileſia, we ſhall juſt obſerve, that Sileſia is an ancient fief of Bohemia, and was governed by dukes under the king of Bohemia. Theſe dukes agreed with the elector of Brandenburgh (king of Pruſſia) that on failure of heirs male, he ſhould ſucceed to their dominion: but the houſe of Auſtria pretended that theſe agreements were null. Upon this the king of Pruſſia took it by conqueſt, and had it confirmed by treaty, and guaranteed by his Britannic majeſty about the year 1740.

The late king of Pruſſia's grandfather took upon him the title of king, in contempt of the pope, who had iſſued peremptory orders to the contrary. Until that time the kingdom was called Ducal Pruſſia. The pope afterwards offered him the title of Chriſtianiſſimus, but he being in religious matter but one remove from brutality and paganiſm, held the whole clerical order of all denominations in the moſt ſovereign contempt, and conſequently rejected his holineſs's offer. This title was alſo conferred by pope Julius II. on the the kings of England; Leo X. gave them that of defender of the faith. Henry VIIIth was the firſt king of England who had the title of majeſty. Till his reign our kings had only the title of highneſs, grace, &c. The Hungarians beſtowed the title of king on their queen, on account of the diſgrace which their laws threw upon them if governed by a woman. Therefore, ſhe was called king Mary, till ſhe was married.

Sept. 16. It is a fact, which may be depended upon, that the commercial treaty between this country and France, is now on the eve of a poſitive concluſion. A ſpecial meſſenger is every day expected, with the intelligence of the treaty being ſigned; and the ratification may be ſaid to take place in twelve or fourteen days at fartheſt.

The important extenſion of commerce, which this treaty will undoubtedly occaſion, is too obvious to be overlooked and the farther ſecurity which ſuch an event muſt give to our funds, cannot fail of having a very advantageous effect upon our public credit.

A letter from Madeira has the following article: the inhabitants here are frequently alarmed with the appearance of Algerine corſairs, which keep hovering about as if they had ſome intention of landing; on this account all the inhabitants who are able, have armed themſelves and their ſervants, in order to drive them off, in caſe they ſhould attempt to land: an account has been ſent to Liſbon, and the queen has ordered ſeveral ſhips of war to be got ready for ſea, which are to be ſtationed here to protect our trade, and to drive the Barbarians out of theſe ſeas. An American veſſel narrowly eſcaped being taken, for they were within gun ſhot of her when ſhe entered our harbour.

Some letters were received in town yeſterday from Cadiz, which mention a ſudden and very unexpected order which had arrived only two days before from Madrid, for the fitting out ſeven men of war, two of which, La San Iſidore, and El Caſtillane are of the line. Part of this force is intended for South-America, and the remainder for the Phillipine iſlands, for the protection of which the Spaniards are become exceedingly jealous.

One mode of traffic adopted by ſome adventurers in this country, is to ſhip off a freight for America. The ſhip and cargo, on her arrival, are immediately converted into American property, and ſent on to the Eaſt-Indies, where her lading is bartered for India goods, which ſupply the American markets to the detriment of this country.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, October 15.

At a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, holden at Boſton on the 11th October, 1786, the following reſolves were paſſed unanimouſly.

INASMUCH as it becomes the duty of every good citizen, openly and publicly to declare his allegiance and attachment to the government which proteſts him, whenever commotions are excited, which interrupts the peace of ſociety, and threaten deſtruction to the conſtitution and laws:

Reſolved, 1ſt. That in the opinion of this ſociety, the late tumults and inſurrections which have interrupted the regular adminiſtration of juſtice, and deſtroyed the public peace, are a violent infringement on the rights of individuals and ſociety, and merit the reprehenſion of every honeſt mind.

2. At this alarming period, when every public and private right is invaded, when our conſtitution of government, that work of labour and of blood, is ſhaken to its foundation, it is the duty of every individual, and of every claſs of citizens to ſtand forth in their defence.

3. Having the happineſs to live under "a government of laws and not of men," attached to that government by the ſtrong ties of principle and habit, and valuing freedom in proportion to the ſacrifices they have made in her ſupport, the ſociety will never tamely ſuffer thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings to be wreſted from their hands by foreign force and domeſtic faction.

4. If grievances are ſuffered by any particular citizens, ſurely the yet unpaid army may be ſaid to be aggrieved; but knowing no relief can be expected from tumults and from riots, their appeal for redreſs ſhall ever be directed to the laws and the conſtitution, in full confidence that they ſhall finally receive ample and complete juſtice.

5. And whereas it is poſſible there may be inſtances in which ſome officers and ſoldiers deluded by the councils, may have joined in the meaſures of thoſe abandoned men, who have in the moſt flagitious manner invaded the peace and good order of government; this ſociety, impelled by a tenderneſs to the reputation and happineſs of ſuch, do in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn manner intreat them to deſiſt from theſe dangerous and diſgraceful proceedings, and conjure them by the honor they have acquired in the field, by their regard for the feelings and reputation of their brethren, and above all, by the love they bear their country and poſterity, to liſten no longer to the councils of theſe deſigning men, who would involve their country in a ſcene of blood, and who probably may prove the firſt victims of the flame they are kindling.

6. As citizens and as public creditors this ſociety are intereſted in the preſervation of the conſtitution, and ſo long as life and its attendant bleſſings, ſo long as public faith and private credit are made the ſacred objects of government, agreeably to its original inſtitution, this ſociety pledge themſelves to ſupport it by every means and by every exertion in their power.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Nov. 9.

His excellency Patrick Henry, eſq; having ſent a letter of reſignation to the honorable aſſembly, they proceeded to the choice of a governor, when Edmund Randolph, eſq; (the preſent attorney general) was by a great majority elected, and is to take his ſeat on Thurſday the 30th inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

We congratulate the friends of humanity on an act paſſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, at a late ſeſſion, to prevent any further importation of ſlaves into that ſtate. It is to be hoped that Carolina will follow the laudable example, and thus the United States of America be freed from the odious ſtigma of the moſt barbarous traffic that ever diſgraced humanity.

We here ſubjoin the act, for the gratification of our readers, who will doubtleſs beſtow the merited tribute of applauſe upon the humane farmers:

Virginia, ſſ.

"An act for preventing the further importation of ſlaves into this commonwealth.

"Be it enacted by the general aſſembly of this ſtate, that from and after the paſſing of this act, no ſlave or ſlaves ſhall hereafter be imported into this commonwealth, by ſea or land; nor ſhall any ſlave or ſlaves ſo imported, be ſold or bought by any perſon whatever.

"Every perſon hereafter importing ſlaves into this commonwealth, contrary to this act, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand pounds for every ſlave ſo imported; and every perſon ſelling or buying any ſuch ſlave or ſlaves, ſhall, in like manner, forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred pounds for every ſlave ſo ſold or bought, one moiety of which forfeitures ſhall be to the uſe of the commonwealth, and the other moiety to him or them who ſhall ſue for the ſame, to be recovered by action of debt or information in any court of record.

And be it further enacted, that every ſlave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, ſhall, upon ſuch importation become free. *Richmond, October, 1786.*

Pittſburgh, December 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Richmond, dated October 28, 1786.

"From the Wilderneſs we have an account of a moſt melancholy diſaſter that happened between Laurel River and Racoon Creek on the 3d inſt. About 25 Indians ruſhed on a camp of travellers, killed 16 perſons on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral more, who are not yet heard of; took 5 young women priſoners, and carried away all the horſes, cattle and dry goods; 50 men well armed from this diſtrict, are in purſuit of the Indians.

"By a young man who remained hid juſt by, we learn that they are Chicommogas; he was ſo near them as to hear them ſpeak diſtinctly, and having been a priſoner among them for ſeveral years, muſt be a competent judge. Will government paſs over this cruel act in ſilence"

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs.

New York, October 20, 1786.

ORDERED, That the board of treaſury, without delay, deviſe ways and means for the pay and ſupport of the troops of the United States, upon the preſent eſtabliſhment, and report the ſame to Congreſs.

October 21.

On report of the board of treaſury, purſuant to the orders of yeſterday, to deviſe ways and means for the pay and ſupport of the troops of the United States on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſeveral ſtates in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, 1787, their reſpective quotas of the ſum of five hundred and thirty thouſand dollars in ſpecie, which quotas are,

New-Hampſhire	18,603
Maſſachuſetts	79,288
Rhode-Iſland	11,395

Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jersey	29,415
Pennsylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	98,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	33,973
Georgia	5,671

Which sums, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779, and that the monies arising from the said requisition be, and hereby are, appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

Resolved unanimously, That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars at 6 per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorised to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursment of the monies loaned with the interest thereof.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

NUMBER III.

The SUBSCRIBER to the PRINTER.

HUSBANDRY.

Nature in spring, exults in vernal bloom,
Each grove's music, and each field perfume;
The fruitful trees their blossom'd foliage rear,
And jocund farmers hail the golden year:
The groves, the vale, the hills and ev'ry lawn,
With sprightly echoes wake the blushing dawn---
When kindly nature thus invites to joy,
What irksome cares can farmers rest destroy?

AGRICULTURE, in the primeval ages, was the common parent of traffic; for the opulence of mankind then consisted in cattle and the product of tillage; and are now very essential for the promotion of trade in general, but more particularly so, to such parts of the country as are most abundant in cattle, wheat, corn and pork.

The labour of the farmer gives employment to the manufacturer, and yields a support for the other parts of a community: it is the spring which sets the whole grand machine of commerce in motion: and the soil could not be forced without the assistance of the plough. But though the farmers are of such utility in a state, we find them neglected to much disregarded among the politer kind of people in the present age: while we cannot help observing the honor that antiquity has always paid to the profession of the husbandman.

Though mines of gold and silver should be exhausted, and the species made of them lost; though diamonds and pearls should remain concealed in the bowels of the earth and the womb of the sea; though commerce with strangers be prohibited; though all arts, which have no other objects than splendor and embellishment, should be abolished; even though the contractor should never give money for flour, yet the fertility of the earth alone, would afford abundant supply for the occasions of an industrious people, by furnishing subsistence for them, and such armies as should be mustered in their defence. Without the industry of the farmer, the manufacturer could [illegible] to supply the merchant, nor the merchant find employment for the mariner; trade would be stagnated; riches would be of no advantage to the great, and labour of no service to the poor.

The yeomanry, or farmers, are the flower of our militia and the boast of our nation. They have always continued to be of great consequence and use to us, and a very necessary link in the chain of government; as having an immediate connection with the gentlemen on one side, and the labourers on the other. Being distributed among the several districts and parishes, and fitted for various offices under the ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, as of assemblymen, magistrates, elders, church-wardens, overseers, headboroughs, and the like. They carry respect with them, and are of especial service in keeping the meaner people to their duty; and being mostly men of substance, they are of wonderful advantage to the neighbourhood they dwell in, by employing the poor, by affording them comfort and assistance in their sickness or misfortunes, in advising them in their family concerns, and in composing differences among them; and also to the commonwealth in general, in keeping up a spirit of liberty in the country without licentiousness; in withstanding corruption and oppression; in maintaining the laws, and in asserting the privileges of a free people.

I am satisfied, if gentlemen would use such proper methods to attain a skill in husbandry, as they must do to be masters of any other art or science, they would soon find an entertainment in not unworthy of the most exalted genius. It was the method of life that our creator designed for us, and that to a farther end than to our temporal good alone. Other worldly business carries our minds off from God, whereas in this we draw nearer to him, not only as a country life gives the greater opportunity, but as the business of husbandry is of that nature as must often raise in us good reflections, and turn our thoughts towards him.

Every season, and every change of weather in the season, awakens in us the consideration of God's providence, and a more than common sense of our dependance on his blessings, from the perpetual occasions we have of observing and reflecting how he gives us our daily bread.

A man cannot be busied in the office of husbandry (they consist of so great variety) but many things will come under his observations, from which divine, moral and philosophical conclusions are so natural and obvious, that if he will avoid making them, he must shut his eyes against the light of the sun. It is a great mistake, therefore, in those gentlemen, who consider husbandry as too narrow and mean a business for a person of parts and education to employ himself in. Can they propose a nobler entertainment for the mind of man, than he would find in the enquiries he must make into all the powers and operations of nature wherein husbandry is concerned? The subject is so vast it can never be exhausted: could he live, and spend ages in agriculture, he might still go on in his searches, and still make fresh discoveries, that would excite a fresh his admiration of the riches of God's wisdom. Add too, that scene of nature which the country lays before us, has, I know not what charms, to calm a man's passions, and so to compose his mind and fix his thoughts, that his soul seems to be got clear of the world; and the farther his education enables him to carry his enquiries, the higher are his reflections raised.

In the fields, methinks God is walking, and it is to be hoped, when he finds men so virtuously employed in the way of his own distinguished appointment, he may be pleased to visit him with his grace, as to give him more light and warmth to the good thoughts at that time in his mind, and to fix a deeper impression of them on his heart.

If we consider husbandry in regard to our temporal good, provided it is carried on with industry and judgment, it is a sure way to improve our fortunes; and indeed the only way the landed gentlemen can take; it were to be wished, therefore, they would exhort their children early to think of it with emulation, and to enter into it as a school of profit and education; whereas it is rather looked on as a purgatory for the disobedient, a scene of punishments to which a son, who answers not his father's expectations, is to be abandoned; or a condition of life which none could make a choice of, but such whom fortune has not in other respects favoured. But were the young men initiated in the study of agriculture, and pursued as they ought, it would be so far from excluding them from useful knowledge, and bringing them into contempt, that I may venture to assert, they would find it the best school of education, and the fittest to prepare them for the service of their country.

It is not only an employment whereby the health and constitution is established, which is very necessary for the attendance on, and the discharge of that great duty: but the business of husbandry, if they will not misspend their precious opportunities, brings them acquainted with the condition and mystery of all sorts of inland trades, and in as much as, for the most part, they depend on, and have relation to the plough or produce of the land, and their interests are mutually interwoven with the husbandman's; nor can a discouragement fall on husbandry, either by bad seasons, or an ill-timed act of the legislature, but the meanest artisan, the merchant, and even the rulers of the commonwealth, must feel it.

Thus we see it is a vast field of science the husbandman is exercised in; and undoubtedly it must be a very great advantage to him, and give him weight in all assemblies, by furnishing him with solid arguments, and enabling him to deliver his opinion clearly and confidently on what he thoroughly understands and knows. It is a general observation, that they speak best and are best heard, who are more of an active than bookish life; the infirmities of the latter, leading them oftener to adorn themselves than the subject, and to take a compass to shew rather what they have read, than what is only pertinent to the debate. Men of business are concise in words and choice in matter ----Men of small business and great reading, voluminous in both kinds.

Again, it is surely no small recommendation to husbandry, that it is productive of long life and health. The nerves, and all the solids of the farmers and labourers bodies, are much stronger than those of gentlemen who live an idle, inactive life; their fluids are much purer and unmix'd; their bones consolidate easily; their strained ligatures return soon, and with small help to their tones; their blood circulates better, and opens the channels of the vessels in bruised places of its own accord, sooner than in a gentleman; ordinary medicines work more successfully on their diseases, than the most sovereign specifics on persons of higher quality. As they are less passive, therefore, in their constitution, they often arrive at their fullness of years, which citizens and gentlemen, who are not exercised in country employment, seldom reach.

The gilded grover, with verdure clad,
Reflect bright Phœbus' golden beams,
While his celestial glories flame,
Down Alleghany's purling streams.

Lo! foaming o'er the rough cascade,
The lab'ring billows force their way,
Then mingling with Monongala's flood,
In curling eddies onward stray;

While down the smooth-meand'ring stream,
The shining fishes, sportive glide;
Large perch with silver glitt'ring scales,
Huge pike with gold besprinkl'd side.

The deer with nimble-footed speed,
(Fleet as the winged passing gale)
Bound o'er the mountains flow'ry side,
Or sweep the low descending vale.

Here keeps his court fresh-blushing health,
His brows with blooming garlands bound;
Here bathes in fair Alleghany's wave,
And sports its hills and lawns around.

Two virgins mild his train support,
In snowy spotless robes array'd;
One guides his will to actions pure,
And o'er by one his table's spread.

These virgins twain were ever nam'd,
Sweet Temperance, with eye serene,
And Chastity, whose heav'nly birth,
Is pictur'd in her modest mein.

These are your blessings, farmer swains---
The sunny hills and shady woods,
Delightful vallies, pleasant plains.
Clear skies, sweet air, and chrystal floods.

Here could I ever, ever rove,
And quit the world's contentious scenes---
What joy, with innocence and truth,
To wrap me in your charming greens?

But fate and fortune adverse call,
And snatch me to the busy throng!
Adieu then, rural sweets, adieu!
And cease, thou dear-deluding song.

☞ Those gentlemen who have not paid their first subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printer by forwarding it to him. Dec. 20, 1786.

| Two letters are left at the Printing Office, one is for Robert M'Clure, and the other for Christian Shendeker. The owners are desired to call for them.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

THERE will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of January next, at the subscriber's store on Peter's Creek, Washington County:---Four valuable Horses and Waggon: also a keel boat, 41 feet long, 10 wide and 2 and an half deep, the boat is good, but too small for the use it was intended by the present owner.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Mr. Neil Murray, at the place aforesaid, where the horses may be seen, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Dec. 20, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

N. B. Six months credit will be given on good security.

STRAYED from the town of Pittsburgh the 27th of November last, a Horse, between a brown and a dun colour, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to subscriber living in Pittsburgh, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK

The DISTRESSED TRAVELLER.

A FRAGMENT.

MY deſtin'd port, I often wiſhed to ſee;
But to my longing eyes no houſe nor tree
Grateful appear'd: meantime the heavy ſky
Portended rain and ſtorm: I where to fly
For ſhelter, knew not, whilſt departing day
Obſcur'd the proſpect, and I loſt my way.---
Now blew the ſtorm, moiſten'd with plenteous rain,
And ſable night had overcaſt the ſcene,
Save when th' electric fire, inſpiring dread,
Shot its blue columns o'er my trembling head;
And diſmal thunder, which with terror fills,
Lengthen'd by echo, ſhook the neighbring hills.
Horrid aſſemblage! to the lightning's flaſh
The thunder follow'd with tremendous craſh;
The rain, in torrents, fill'd the vale beneath,
And black winds whiſtled thro' the barren heath;
The ſtruggling cattle artleſs fears confeſs,
And tell, in plaintive lowings, their diſtreſs.
Hard by, in fearful attitude there ſtood,
Drench'd in the rainy, cold, deſcending flood,
A trembling heifer. With fire electric fraught,
The forky lightning inſtantaneous brought
Her final doom;---ſpeedy as thought ſhe fell;
Nor noiſe, nor ſtruggle, her misfortune tell.
Struck with the threatning ſight, my head I rais'd,
And on the lifeleſs victim ſtedfaſt gaz'd:
Far from my home, no humble cottage near,
Nor friends, by mutual hope, to baniſh fear;
Deſpair had near my yielding ſoul o'erſpread,
And wan-fac'd horror hover'd o'er my head;
Wrapt in grim viſions of my future ſtate,
I ſat revolving on my woful fate;
Waiting the fatal clap by Heav'n decreed
To ſtrike me life'leſs on my ſilent ſteed;
When lo! in diſtant view, a light appear'd,
Drove off deſpair---my ſunken ſpirits rear'd.
Not with more joy the ſhipwreck'd ſeamen ſpies
A bark approaching to his ardent eyes;
When on the cumbrous raft he's waited days,
Without a proſpect but the boundleſs ſeas;
Where wretched famine ſhews her meagre face,
Drives diſtant hope, and gives deſpair its place;
Nor does her ſapping terrors ever ceaſe,
'Till nearer dangers former fears increaſe;
Still ſhe points out that nought his life can ſave
From her ſlow torments, but a wat'ry grave,
Whilſt th' attendant ſharks around him ſwim,
With anxious hope, than common death more grim.
Accumulated terrors thoſe indeed;
Yet not more gladden'd, from their influence freed
The ſailor felt, nor ſwelling more with joy,
Approach'd the bark, than to this cottage I.

The GALLANT.

THE temporal happineſs of man very much depends on his ſocial connections, and that moſt intimate connection which is formed by marriage ſeems to me the ſafeſt chance which any man can have for domeſtic comfort. Throughout all my life, I have ever obſerved more happineſs in the family of a married man, than of a ſingle one. And of all miſerable mortals, I know none ſo miſerable as an old bachelor, one who has never formed a tender connection with a woman; for after all that can be ſaid, it is only with women that we are to expect that tender concern and anxious ſolicitude which temper diſtreſs, and renders our afflictions tolerable.

The *preciſe Old Bachelor* is one of thoſe characters which is very naturally diſagreeable to the young of both ſexes, inſomuch that *Old Bachelor* is almoſt a term of reproach. Let us ſurvey the Old Bachelor in all his glory. He gets up in the morning and rings his bell; his ſervant attends to know what he would be pleaſed to have, *becauſe he is paid for it*. The Old Bachelor orders breakfaſt of coffee, or tea, or chocolate, and his houſe-keeper makes it, *becauſe ſhe is paid for it*. When this is over, he rings his bell again, and deſires his ſervant to remove the things; this the ſervant does, *becauſe he is paid for it*. Next, *Old Celibacy* orders his horſe to be got ready; the ſervant conveys the orders to the ſtable keeper, who immediately ſends the horſe, ſaddled and bridled, *becauſe he is paid for it*. While he is preparing to mount, the houſe-keeper aſks him what he will pleaſe to have for dinner; and he ſwears an oath or two, and wonders how ſhe can aſk ſuch a queſtion ſo ſoon after breakfaſt On his return he ſits down to dinner, which ten to one he does not like; it is not his favorite diſh, or it is not well dreſt; there is not the proper ſauce, or the bread is ſtale; he then ſcolds the ſervants; they bear the ſcolding with great philoſophy, *becauſe they are paid for it*; and if he threatens to diſmiſs them, they are equally indifferent, becauſe they can ſoon get in a family where there is one to ſuperintend the whole, and take the blame off their ſhoulders. The dinner being over, he drinks a bottle with an acquaintance, and then enjoys the ſuperlative ſatisfaction of railing againſt the female ſex, and perhaps ſinging a fooliſh ſong, or giving a fooliſh toaſt in favour of celibacy, all of which his friend agrees to, becauſe he *likes wine*.

All this being over, the friend or friends leave him, and he dozes away the time until ſupper, which is ſerved up in great order by his ſervants, *becauſe they are paid for it*; and after falling aſleep in his chair, he is awakened by the noiſe of a dog or cat in the neighbouring gutter; after which he goes quietly and orderly to bed, with the agreeable reflection, that there is not a ſingle perſon in the houſe who cares whether he be found dead or alive in his bed next morning.

So much for *Old Bachelor*.---What is the inference from all this? The plain inference from this is, that as ſoon as a young man is in a ſituation to provide for a family, the moſt prudent thing he can do is to marry, if he wiſhes to avoid the temptations to which ſingle men are expoſed, and values his integrity, his conſtitution, or his temporal happineſs.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on th bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

Meſſrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the ſatisfaction of perſons who have entruſted me with buſineſs in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I ſhall return from Philadelphia before the next ſitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1786.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers propoſe to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th inſtant, on a method they flatter themſelves will give ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers. Their mode of ſupplying cuſtomers in this town with bread, ſhall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biſcuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or looſe for ſmaller demands, therefore will be able to ſupply expeditiouſly thoſe on a paſſage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elſewhere, and ſurveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any ſaleable country produce in payment, as well as caſh. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general ſells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of the weſt fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October laſt, a black ſtallion colt, one year old laſt May, has three white feet and a bald face, a long tail, no brand, a natural trotter: a bay filly, one year old laſt ſpring, has a long tail, a natural trotter, is half blooded. Whoever takes up ſaid ſtrays, and brings them to the ſubſcriber as aforeſaid, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for bread or flour, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts. The baking buſineſs will be carried on as uſual, and he hopes for the continuance of his cuſtomers. Bread, biſcuit, crackers, and all kinds of caſks provided at the ſhorteſt notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 14, 1786.

N. B. Flour, or caſh at flour price will be taken in payment.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Weſtmoreland county, is at preſent kept at the dwelling houſe of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

*** Perſons reſiding in the country, who wiſh to become ſubſcribers to the Pittſburgh Gazette, are hereby informed that Country Produce will be taken in payment for their ſubſcriptions. Dec. 1, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and very continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

The DISTRESSED TRAVELLER.

A FRAGMENT.

MY deſtin'd port, I often wiſhed to ſee;
But to my longing eyes no houſe nor tree
Grateful appear'd: mean time the heavy ſky
Portended rain and ſtorm: I where to fly
For ſhelter, knew not, whilſt departing day
Obſcur'd the proſpect, and I loſt my way.---
Now blew the ſtorm, moiſten'd with pl'enteous rain,
And ſable night had overcaſt the ſcene,
Save when th' electric fire, inſpiring dread,
Shot its blue columes o'er my trembling head;
And dilmal thunder, which with terror fill's,
Lengthen'd by echo, ſhook the neigh'bring hills.
Horrid aſſemblage! to the lightning's flaſh
The thunder follow'd with tremendous craſh;
The rain, in torrents, fill'd the vale beneath,
And black winds whiſtled thro' the barren heath;
The ſtruggling cattle artleſs fears confeſs,
And tell, in plaintive lowings, their diſtreſs.
Hard by, in fearful attitude there ſtood,
Drench'd in the rainy, cold, deſcending flood,
A trembling heifer. With fire electric fraught,
The forky lightning inſtantaneous brought
Her final doom;---ſpeedy as thought ſhe fell;
Nor noiſe, nor ſtruggle, her misfortune tell.
Struck with the threatning ſight, my head I rais'd,
And on the lifeleſs victim ſtedfaſt gaz'd:
Far from my home, no humble cottage near,
Nor friends, by mutual hope, to baniſh fear;
Deſpair had near my yielding ſoul o'erſpread,
And wan-fac'd horror hover'd o'er my head;
Wrapt in grim viſions of my future ſtate,
I ſat revolving on my woful fate;
Waiting the fatal clap by Heav'n decreed
To ſtrike me life'leſs on my ſilent ſteed;
When lo! in diſtant view, a light appear'd,
Drove off deſpair---my ſunken ſpirits rear'd.
Not with more joy the ſhipwreck'd ſeamen ſpies
A bark approaching to his ardent eyes;
When on the cumbrous raft he's waited days,
Without a proſpect but the boundleſs ſeas:
Where wretched famine ſhews her meagre face,
Drives diſtant hope, and gives deſpair its place;
Nor does her ſapping terrors ever ceaſe,
'Till nearer dangers former fears increaſe;
Still ſhe points out that nought his life can ſave
From her ſlow torments, but a wat'ry grave,
Whilſt th' attendant ſharks around him ſwim,
With anxious hope, than common death more grim.
Accumulated terrors thoſe indeed;
Yet not more gladden'd, from their influence freed
The ſailor felt, nor ſwelling more with joy,
Approach'd the bark, than to this cottage I.

THE GALLANT.

THE temporal happineſs of man very much depends on his ſocial connections, and that moſt intimate connection which is formed by marriage ſeems to me the ſaireſt chance which any man can have for domeſtic comfort. Throughout all my life, I have ever obſerved more happineſs in the family of a married man, than of a ſingle one. And of all miſerable mortals, I know none ſo miſerable as an old bachelor, one who has never formed a tender connection with a woman; for after all that can be ſaid, it is only with women that we are to expect that tender concern and anxious ſolicitude which tempers diſtreſs, and renders our afflictions tolerable.

The *preciſe Old Bachelor* is one of thoſe characters which is very naturally diſagreeable to the young of both ſexes, inſomuch that *Old Bachelor* is almoſt a term of reproach. Let us ſurvey the Old Bachelor in all his glory. He gets up in the morning and rings his bell; his ſervant attends to know what he would be pleaſed to have, *becauſe he is paid for it*. The Old Bachelor orders breakfaſt of coffee, or tea, or chocolate, and his houſe-keeper makes it, *becauſe ſhe is paid for it*. When this is over, he rings his bell again, and deſires his ſervant to remove the things; this the ſervant does, *becauſe he is paid for it*. Next, *Old Celibacy* orders his horſe to be got ready; the ſervant conveys the orders to the ſtable keeper, who immediately ſends the horſe, ſaddled and bridled, *becauſe he is paid for it*. While he is preparing to mount, the houſe-keeper aſks him what he will pleaſe to have for dinner: and he ſwears an oath or two, and wonders how ſhe can aſk ſuch a queſtion ſo ſoon after breakfaſt On his return he ſits down to dinner, which ten to one he does not like; it is not his favorite diſh, or it is not well dreſt; there is not the proper ſauce, or the bread is ſtale; he then ſcolds the ſervants; they bear the ſcolding with great philoſophy, *becauſe they are paid for it*; and if he threatens to diſmiſs them, they are equally indifferent, becauſe they can ſoon get in a family where there is one to ſuperintend the whole, and take the blame off their ſhoulders. The dinner being over, he drinks a bottle with an acquaintance, and then enjoys the ſuperlative ſatisfaction of railing againſt the female ſex, and perhaps ſinging a fooliſh ſong, or giving a fooliſh toaſt in favour of celibacy, all of which his friend agrees to, becauſe he *likes wine*.

All this being over, the friend or friends leave him, and he dozes away the time until ſupper, which is ſerved up in great order by his ſervants, *becauſe they are paid for it*; and after falling aſleep in his chair, he is awakened by the noiſe of a dog or cat in the neighbouring gutter: after which he goes quietly and orderly to bed, with the agreeable reflection, that there is not a ſingle perſon in the houſe who cares whether he be found dead or alive in his bed next morning.

So much for *Old Bachelor*.---What is the inference from all this? The plain inference from this is, that as ſoon as a young man is in a ſituation to provide for a family, the moſt prudent thing he can do is to marry, if he wiſhes to avoid the temptations to which ſingle men are expoſed, and values his integrity, his conſtitution, or his temporal happineſs.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on th' bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

Meſſrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the ſatisfaction of perſons who have entruſted me with buſineſs in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I ſhall return from Philadelphia before the next ſitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1786.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers propoſe to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th inſtant, on a method they flatter themſelves will give ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers. Their mode of ſupplying cuſtomers in this town with bread, ſhall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biſcuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or looſe for ſmaller demands, therefore will be able to ſupply expeditiouſly thoſe on a paſſage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elſewhere, and ſurveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any ſaleable country produce in payment, as well as caſh. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general ſells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of the weſt fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October laſt, a black ſtallion colt, one year old laſt May, has three white feet and a bald face, a long tail, no brand, a natural trotter: a bay filly, one year old laſt ſpring, has a long tail, a natural trotter, is half blooded. Whoever takes up ſaid ſtrays, and brings them to the ſubſcriber as aforeſaid, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for bread or flour, are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts. The baking buſineſs will be carried on as uſual, and he hopes for the continuance of his cuſtomers. Bread, biſcuit, crackers, and all kinds of caſks provided at the ſhorteſt notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 14, 1786.

N. B. Flour, or caſh at flour price will be taken in payment.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Weſtmoreland county, is at preſent kept at the dwelling houſe of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

*** Perſons reſiding in the country, who wiſh to become ſubſcribers to the Pittſburgh Gazette, are hereby informed that Country Produce will be taken in payment for their ſubſcriptions. Dec. 1, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

morning, the corps is dragged along by the survivors' to the scaffold, when it is removed and buried. This is often the case, being well assured by a gentleman of veracity, who was an eye witness that out of a very considerable number of malefactors thus sent into Hungary, during the course of last year, all but nine had been relieved by death, from a state equally torturing for the body and mind.

August 24.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 19.

"It is said that a member of the Royal Irish Society has discovered the certainty of longitude, by an application of the lunar phases. The mode would be deemed imperfect, if the discoverer did not accompany his calculations from the state of the dark, as well as the lucid intervals of this planet. Under the conviction of this discovery, it is said that the celebrated Mr. Parker intends to accompany Mr. Wyat to the North Pole, for the express purpose of making saltpetre at the extremity of the Arctic circle."

When government received intelligence of Mr. Adams's precipitate departure, expresses were immediately dispatched from the admiralty to the different dock yards, for all the frigates and ships of the line that are fit for service, to be full manned, and to be ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

Orders were yesterday issued from the war office, to the different military commanders to be in immediate readiness with their respective regiments fully complete.

Extract of a letter from Bath, July 8.

"A melancholy accident happened about ten days ago at a village near this city, a sheriff's officer had the temerity to open the window in the night, of the bed chamber in which a gentleman slept, against whom he had a writ. Just as he entered the room the gentleman awoke, took his pistol and snapped it, but missed fire; he then seized a blunderbuss, which hung fire so long, that the officer had time to turn the muzzle towards the limbs of the unfortunate gentleman, and the whole contents were lodged in his thigh, so that he has lain ever since in a most deplorable condition.

Letters from Holland state, that the court of France has given such avowed support to the aristocratic party, against the prince of Orange, that a civil war appears almost inevitable.

The above circumstance in some measure accounts for the quantity of money thrown into our funds; of course it accounts for the rise of stocks.

It is said that lord George Gordon has entered a protest against Dr Monroe's opinion of Margaret Nicholson's insanity, and has undertaken to prove that she is no more mad than himself.

The report of general Elliott's return to England is again revived. Great honors await this brave man's arrival; may his reception be equal to his merit.

The last commission sent abroad for the purchase of teas of the foreign companies will probably be the last. Sixteen ships are expected from China next spring. These, with others now on their voyage, and the vessels lately taken up, will be sufficient to supply the East India sales hereafter.

Nothing but a war can stop the rise of stocks; money is so plentiful that discounts are done in Lombard street, at four and an half per cent. There is no employment for money but in the alley.

More home strokes at the the pope and the Clergy in Germany! Joseph seems determined, not only to 'rip the lace and fringe off the coat,' but 'to take coat and all;' never did the three hats make so shabby a figure as they do at present.

The twenty thousand guineas, brought by the last New-York packet to this country (no matter how much clipt or sweated, &c.) were put on board in consequence of a vote of Congress, which had passed on the day before, that no gold or silver should be sent out of their country.

Were the inhabitants of the newly emancipated states capable of making proper returns for the manufactures of Great Britain, it is sufficiently evident that our commercial intercourse with them would be extensive beyond conception; for in one day last week, two-fifths of the goods entered at the custom house for exportation, were consigned to America.

By letters from New-York we are informed, that the town and country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almost deserted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, near 3000 of whom have lately packed off; some from a distaste to the government and country, and some through necessity. The high-handed, arbitrary measures of their rulers, it seems, are intolerable, and their wilderness lands do not afford a sufficiency of bread, to prevent the hungry from starving.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (S. C.) July 12.

"Military regulations, in regard to shipping and craft entering this harbour, are observed here with great strictness. Upon any vessel's attempt to pass Fort Johnson, without heaving to & sending her boat on shore, she is saluted by the discharge of a 6 pounder; and in case of obstinacy after that, round shot in abundance, at four dollars per shot. Upon arriving on shore at the Fort, a great number of questions are to be answered, and a great deal sworn to. Be the weather ever so bad, there is not the least relaxation of these rigorous laws, the boat must be hoisted out, and sent to the Fort, although your people perish in the experiment, and your vessel be wrecked on the rocks and sands which abound thereabouts. All this would be well enough in time of war, as the situation of the place would seem to demand a good look out to be kept; and impositions of this kind, I will be bold to say, are no ways becoming an American commercial town in the time of peace."

Most of the woods of Ireland have fallen into decay and continue every day to verge to ruin. Of the ancient wood Shilelah, so famous all over the world for the largest oak, nothing remains but the name. The wood of Ballintemple, a few miles distant from it, was fell'd last summer; several thousand trees, and not a single plant put down in their places. There are many parts of Ireland calculated for planting timber, where nothing else will grow.

We read in some of the German newspapers the following anecdote, which may serve as a companion to the history of the poor soldier? or, perhaps, is the very original of it. "During the wars in Silesia, a Prussian hussar found on the field of battle a young Austrian officer most grievously wounded, who begged he would put an end to his sufferings; no no, brother, answered the Hussar, I'll carry thee to the hospital, and there thou mayst get cured; it was the case, and the grateful officer offered to his preserver all that he had in his possession; the brave fellow would take nothing more than a watch.

At the peace, the regiment in which the hussar was a private, was disbanded, and a few years afterwards he went into Hungaria, and applied to prince A. Esterhasi, who was then in want of a huntsman, to offer his services in that capacity. Amongst several inquiries, his highness asked him, whether he ever served in Silesia. Yes; did you not preserve the life of an Austrian officer?-- Of more than one, perhaps: one, however, I only recollect, who gave me this watch. I was the man exclaimed the prince, half of every thing I possess is yours from this very instant: be my master of the horse, and command here as I do.

Those two respectable models of refined humanity and liberal gratitude are still in being, and continue to live together on the prince's estate in Hungaria.

Bristol, August 20. The following instance of depravity in the human mind, however incredible it may seem, is strictly true: On Saturday evening last, just before 11 o'clock, a gentleman walking through Clare street, was alarmed by a female crying out in a most dismal tone of voice, that a man was murdered; unwilling to venture to such a scene alone, he waited in the street a short time till joined by a watchman, who had also heard the cry from his stand in Corn street, when they went together to the house from whence the cry appeared to have proceeded. Here they were conducted by a female into a small room, where a man lay stretched upon the floor, and appeared to be dead; his features seemed to be quite fixed, and his face was besmeared with blood. On lifting his hand it was observed to retain some warmth but when let go it fell to the floor as if lifeless. By this time the room was crouded with females of the most wretched description and appearance, accompanied by a man who was asserted to be the murderer by the female who introduced the gentleman; and who in consequence was, with the assistance of the night constable and other watchmen that came in, taken into custody. But now the scene materially changed; for the supposed murdered man suddenly started up, and on examining him was found not have received the least injury. He had long since lost his right eye, but blood being smeared over the part, it appeared as if recently done. Both the supposed murderer and murdered were immediately conveyed to Bridewell. On quitting this scene of infamy, the gentleman found that his waistcoat pocket had been turned and robbed of a few halfpence

Dublin, August 18. The treaty lately entered into by the United States with the king of Prussia, is a further proof how industrious and indefatigable the Americans are in the establishment of their trade and commerce, and indeed it is really incredible, that in so short a space of time, after a long and ruinous war, they should arrive at such perfection in commercial affairs.

Accounts have lately come over from England, confirming the report some time ago propagated, that a peer of this kingdom, celebrated for his great abilities both in the senate and cabinet, has renounced the Protestant religion, and declared himself of the Roman religion; in consequence of which he has retired from public business. His daughter also, who during her residence here so much endeared herself to the people by her many virtues, has followed the same example of her noble father, and avowed herself a member of the same church.

Last Saturday, between the hours of 7 and eight in the morning, a girl belonging to the family of his grace the lord lieutenant, together with a boy, riding through the Phenix park, on a sumpter cart, a footpad stopped them, and presented a pistol to the woman's breast, demanded her money; she gave him a guinea, which she declared was all she had; the fellow then opened the cart to search for booty, and the better to do it he laid the pistol out of his hand on the cart, which the woman seizing, fired it at the robber: the ball took place in his head, and stretched him on the ground, where in a few minutes he expired.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

By a letter from New Windsor we learn, that on Thursday night the 5th instant, they had the most violent storm of wind from the south east, known in those parts for many years. Many people were so alarmed, that they continued up the greater part of the night, in fearful expectation of their houses being torn to pieces by the tempest's furious rage. Great damage has been done to the fruit trees and timber in that part of the country. Several buildings are greatly injured, particularly the church in New Windsor; the steeple of which was torn off a little above the bannisters, it struck the roof on the north side, rebounded, and falling to the earth, crushed to pieces; it made a large breach in the roof, shattered the whole building, and split four of the main posts.

Extract of a letter from London, August 14.

"Many of the refugees here are literally in a state of starvation. A noted one, whom I remember to have seen often at Brooklyn, on Long-Island; is now hostler at the new inn on Islington road. This person came over in 1783 with a demand of 4000l. sterling upon government, for property confiscated by the rebels, when it could have been proved that his whole real and personal estate was not, at the highest estimation, worth more than 2000l. your currency, and that involved in debt to a considerable amount above its value. Some severe examples upon delinquents in this line, deterred him from a regular application at the office, or it is probable he would have been at present in Newgate. Great interest is making for numbers confined on this score; it is generally thought a few will be hanged, and the rest sent to Shelburne."

A letter from Belfast, of July 21, says, "On Wednesday last, general the earl of Charlemont was escorted to the Moor of Broughshane by the Edinburgh troop. The review commenced and concluded on the same day. The glorious memory battalion, colonel Jones, were posted on the right of the brigade. The first royal regiment, colonel O'Neil, on the left. In the centre a battalion of detached companies, commanded by captain Brown. Belfast volunteer company on the right, Ballymony on the left, and Ballymena fuzileers in the centre. The artillery of the first royal regiment on each flank of the brigade. About five o'clock the review concluded, when the glorious memory battalion, and the first royal regiment, fired a feu-de-joye, in honor of a brigade that day happily formed by their junction, under the name of the Charlemont Union."

A Few EVENTS of 1786.

THE king of Great-Britain nearly frightened out of his senses by an old woman, with a rusty case knife.

Tories in Nova-Scotia rending the air with acclamations of joy and satisfaction for the launching a *schooner* at Shelbure, after three years hard exertions.

The household furniture of the heir apparent to the British crown, sold at public vendue to pay his debts.

The American carrying trade in the hands of the British and other foreigners, and our own vessels lying by the walls.

The American *Patriots* importing foreigners to navigate their ships---and doing all in their power to discourage home manufactures.

Men of neither *honor*, *honesty* or *decency* talking of *virtue* and *merit*.

New-Englandmen, who could imprison a British army in Boston, insulted with impunity, by a desperate banditti.

Honors at colleges repeatedly conferred--upon the sons of trustees and rich men---*Magna est potestas opium---et prevalebunt*.

BOSTON, November 19.

It was the wisest law (says a correspondent) that Solon ever fabricated for the republic of Athens, that "in a time of civil and internal commotion all strangers and foreigners should be banished from the city." Shall we sit quietly down, and permit a number of British emissaries to fill our country with anarchy, and our countrymen with false ideas of government, tending to destroy that union, for which, as the sons of

The MILK MAID.

'TWAS at the cool and fragrant hour,
When evening flies upon the sky;
That Lucy sought a wood-bine grove,
And Collin sat by the grove to sigh:
The fresh'ning dews fell on all the plains,
The folded lowed for all the swains.

He took her by the lily hand,
Which oft had made the milk look pale;
Her cheeks with modest roses glow'd,
As thus he breath'd his tender tale:
The lifeless fire in a while forgot to flow,
The doves to murmur, and the breeze to blow.

O smile, my love! thy dimply smiles
Shall lengthen on the setting ray;
Thus let us melt the hours in bliss,
Thus sweetly lingering life away:
Thus fish and fowl unto each other's breast,
As true as turtles, and as turtles blest.

So may thy cows for ever crown
With floods of milk thy brimming pail;
So may thy cheese, all cheese surpass;
So may thy butter never fail;
So may each village round, this truth declare,
That Lucy is the fairest of the fair.

Thy lips with streams of honey flow,
And pouting swell with heaving dews.
More sweets are blended in thy breath,
Than all thy father's fields diffuse:
Tho' thousand flowers adorn each blowing field,
Thy lovely cheeks more blooming beauties yield.

The spreading purple when you blush
Out-glows the scarlet's deepest dye:
No diamonds tremble on thy hair,
But brighter sparkle in thy eye.
Trust me the smiling apples of thy eyes
Are tempting as were those in Paradise.

Too long my erring eyes have rov'd
On city dames, in scarlet dress'd,
And scorn'd the charming village maid
With innocence and beauty blest:
Since Lucy's native graces fill'd my sight,
The painted city dames no more delight.

The tuneful linnet's warbling notes,
Are grateful to the shepherd swain;
To drooping plants, and thirsty fields,
The silver drops of kindly rains
To blossoms dews, as blossoms to the bee,
And thou, my Lucy, only art to me!

But mark, my love! yon western clouds;
With liquid gold they seem to burn;
The ev'ning star will soon appear,
And overflow his silver urn.
Soft stillness now, and falling dews invite,
To taste the balmy blessings of the night.

Yet, ere we part, one boon I crave,
One tender boon! nor this deny;
O promise that you still will love,
O promise this, or else I die.
Death else my only remedy must prove;
I'll cease to live, whene'er you cease to love!

She sigh'd, and blush'd a sweet consent;
Joyous he bank'd her on his knee,
And warmly press'd her virgin lips----
Was ever youth so blest as he!
The moon to light the lovers homeward rose,
And Philomela lull'd them to repose.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

I HAVE been informed by a friend of mine, lately arrived from America, and on whose veracity I can safely rely, that the new states have, among other alterations and reformations of the church service, ordered the formidable word *obey* to be struck out of the marriage ceremony, giving as their reason, that in a free country there should be neither male or *female* slaves! --I am not competent to decide upon the expediency of this measure with respect to that country, I am only apprehensive of what effects it may produce in our own, and want your opinion whether the British legislature would not be wisely employed either in adopting the above mentioned alteration, or in framing a bill to prevent the emigration of our fair country women, which will certainly be the case if they are not put on an equality with the damsels on the other side the Atlantic. For my part (who am a bachelor, and of course obliged to submit to double taxation) I confess myself seriously alarmed, for should the ladies take themselves off in a huff, I and my ruffy brethren may go whittle for bedfellows!---Can it be politic to suffer any country to offer better terms to the ladies than our own? every school boy who chops logic can tell us, that if we want women, we shall want wives, and if we want wives, we shall want children!---and in that case we shall not put Dr. Price to the trouble of giving us a new edition of his history of the decrease of population.

TIMOTHY FORESIGHT.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country Produce, Peltry or grazing.*

JOHN GIBSON.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whiskey, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, july 28.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE.

WANTED by the subscriber, at his office in Market street, between Second and Third streets, near to and on the right hand of the Court House, where every person attending may be duly attended with dispatch from those who have to apply to the Land office. Market business carried through with little or no extra charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL.

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette; some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive---for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

*** Persons residing in the country, who wish to become subscribers to the Pittsburgh Gazette, are hereby informed that Country Produce will be taken in payment for their subscriptions. Dec. 1, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for bread or flour, are desired to come and settle their accounts. The baking business will be carried on as usual, and he hopes for the continuance of his customers. Bread, biscuit, crackers, and all kinds of casks provided at the shortest notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1786.

N. B. Flour, or cash at flour price will be taken in payment.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Westmoreland county, is at present kept at the dwelling house of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Esq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

THE subscribers propose to begin BAKING about the 11th or 15th instant, on a method they flatter themselves will give satisfaction to their customers. Their mode of supplying customers in this town with bread, shall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biscuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or loose for smaller demands, therefore will be able to supply expeditiously those on a passage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elsewhere, and surveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any saleable country produce in payment, as well as cash. And all times regulate their price of bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general sells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the head waters of the west fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October last, a black stallion colt, one year old last May, has three white feet and a bald face, a long tail, no brand, a natural trotter; a bay filly, one year old last spring, has a long tail, a natural trotter, is half blooded. Whoever takes up said strays, and brings them to the subscriber as aforesaid, shall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

Messrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the satisfaction of persons who have entrusted me with business in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I shall return from Philadelphia before the next sitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1786.

THERE will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of January next, at the subscriber's store on Peter's Creek, Washington County:---Four valuable Horses and Waggon; also a keel boat, 41 feet long, 10 wide and 2 and an half deep, the boat is good, but too small for the use it was intended by the present owner.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Mr. Neil Murray, at the place aforesaid, where the horses may be seen, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Dec. 20, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

N. B. Six months credit will be given on good security.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the town of Pittsburgh the 27th of November last, a horse, between a brown and a dun colour, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to subscriber living in Pittsburgh, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and very continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

Columbia, and the aſſerters of our rights, we have hitherto been juſtly celebrated. Virtue recoils at the ſuggeſtion, and patriotiſm frowns with indignation on our inactivity. Who is there, in this town, ſo baſe as to wiſh a ſubverſion of our excellent conſtitution? Who is there, in this town, ſo mean as to wiſh to riſe on the wreck of his country? Are there any citizens of this denomination, let us expunge them from the record of citizens. The country is in an uproar; and who has done it? Britiſh emiſſaries: Anarchy approaches with rapid ſtrides; puſhed on by whom? Britiſh agents. Our ſpecie has abſconded; by whoſe means? Britiſh agents. Will ye then longer harbour in your boſoms the viper who but charms to deſtroy you? No; let all the people ſay Amen.

Pittſburgh, December 30.

The chief magiſtrate of the ſtate of Virginia, on the 24th of October, iſſued his proclamation, warning ſundry perſons under the diſcription of thoſe who are forbidden, by law, to migrate into that commonwealth, and have, notwithſtanding, become reſident within the ſame, that they forthwith depart; enjoining all citizens to give information to the attorney general of any ſuch within their knowledge.

A gentleman of obſervation ſays, this country might be governed by a code of laws which would come within a pocket volume, that are more adapted to our conſtitution, and be better underſtood, than any heretofore. The abſtruſe manner in which they now appear, is ſuppoſed to involve the citizens of this ſtate in at leaſt 20,000l. per annum, for fees to the gentlemen at the bar.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER IV.

CALUMNY.

THE Divine Diſpenſer of all things, from his infinite goodneſs and benevolence, hath conferred upon his creatures numerous pleaſures and gratifications to inſpirit and ſupport their pilgrimage through the dreary vale of life. He has given them external ſenſes to convey to their perception, ſenſations of delight and of pain; but more eſpecially he has made the mind a never-failing ſource of refined pleaſure. The nobler part of our compoſition is formed a receptacle of feelings, that produce the moſt delicate vibrations of delight. Obvious it is, that we experience genuine gladneſs on various occaſions, but never does the human breaſt diſtend with emotions of ſo pure a nature, as when we are paying the tribute that belongs to virtue and merit.

There is not a crime, morally ſpeaking, greater than that of Calumny. Some men there are, who are baſe enough to betray the intereſt of their country for pecuniary rewards; but there are others, who will depreciate the character of an individual from no other motive than that of envy, and by robbing him of his reputation, deprive him of the means of ſupporting a family, and thereby expoſe a ſet of innocents, whom revenge could never actuate, to all the horrors of indigence, poverty and oppreſſion.

When an injury has been received, and the offended party can ſee no other method of puniſhing the delinquent than by expoſing his character to the cenſure of the world, ſuch a kind of retaliation might in ſome meaſure, and in ſome caſes ſeem pardonable; for a miſtaken maxim ſays, "revenge is ſweet;" but when there has never been the leaſt cauſe for an affront; when, on the contrary, the aggreſſor has always been treated by his injured neighbour with every proper mark of reſpect; how does it not aggravate the crime, when that man's ſpleen and malice are levelled at an innocent perſon, for the ſoul purpoſe of deſtroying his reputation, and rendering him contemptible in the eye of the world, and reducing him to poverty without reſource!

Calumny is ſo cutting an evil, that moſt perſons who have an elevation of ſoul, think it worſe than death. Thoſe who have it not in their power to revenge it, often pine away in anguiſh, and lothe their being; and thoſe who have, enjoy no reſt until they have vengeance.

Irreverent reflections upon men of learning and note, if their character be ſacred, do great diſervice to religion, and betray a vile mind in the author. Though the good man, ill-uſed, may out of a meek and chriſtian diſpoſition, ſo far ſubdue his natural reſentment, as to neglect and forgive; yet the inventors of ſuch calumnies will find generous perſons, whoſe bravery of mind makes them think themſelves proper inſtruments to chaſtiſe ſuch inſolence.

The very worſt kind of ſcandal, is that which defames a perſon behind his back, by ſecret hints or innuendoes, liable to a diſagreeable conſtruction, or anonymouſly, which deprives him of the opportunity to clear his blemiſhed reputation, by inveſtigating the ſecret ſprings of ſuch an infamous, uncharitable conduct. His character, by thoſe means, becomes a reproach to him; he is neglected by his friends, condemned by his intimates, and at laſt deſerted by the world; who too often conceive the blackeſt ſide of an affair to be the trueſt. In pity then to the errer of our fellow creatures, more eſpecially thoſe of the weaker ſex, we ſhould rather chuſe to cover them with the veil of tenderneſs and indulgence, than by even hinting at them, to deſtroy perhaps a blameleſs reputation.

Human life is liable to frailties, and when youth and warm paſſions lead the way, then frailties are the more excuſeable; nay, even the cenſorious, the grave part of the world, make large allowances for the conflict between virtue, reaſon and impetuous deſire. And is it then conſiſtent for the younger part of us to condemn the imperfections of our equals in age? It is for them to cavil at the faults of the weaker ſex, when their own gives way to the very ſame incitements, in a ſuperior degree? Muſt all their faults be obſerved, ſet in a note book, learned, and conn'd by rote, to caſt into their teeth.

Would not any of our young gentlemen of honor ſcorn to publiſh the ſecrets of his friend, or his acquaintance: eſpecially if he knew it would be detrimental to his character? Are not the other ſex deſirous of appearing as agreeable as poſſible in the eyes of ours? Are not their faults the moſt near and precious ſecrets, which they not only wiſh to hide from us, but even from themſelves? How cruel, how baſe and diſhonorable is it, to expoſe thoſe infirmities merely to pleaſe the envy of a rival belle, or to gratify a low and pitiful revenge.

This baſe action is generally performed by thoſe who think, and only think, themſelves gentlemen, without any one characteriſtic of that elevated, that noble rank of beings. If they can chatter nonſenſe with profuſion endleſs, drink, ſwear, and tell a ſtory with a good grace; O! then they are perfect in their education; they are quite the thing. There then are perſons who pretend to judge of the faults of the moſt amiable part of the creation; calculated not only to look at and admire, but aſſiſt mankind in their endeavours to poliſh and ſoften the natural gloom and ruſticity of their ſouls; to inſpire them with courage, to defend them in time of danger, with firmneſs and conſtancy, to uphold them in the bitter portion of adverſity, and to fire their ſouls with the tender agreeable ſenſations of love and affability.

It hath often been ſaid, and is generally believed, that women ſeem formed to ſoften the boiſterous paſſions, and ſooth the cares and anxieties to which men are expoſed in the many perplexities of life. That having weaker bodies, and leſs ſtrength of mind than men, nature hath poured out her charms upon them, and given them ſuch tenderneſs of heart, that the moſt delicate delight we receive from them, is in thinking them entirely ours, and under our protection. Accordingly we find, that all nations have paid a decent homage to this weaker and lovelier part of the rational creation, in proportion to their removal from ſavageneſs and barbariſm. Chaſtity and truth are the only true returns that they can make for this generous diſpoſition in the nobler ſex. For beauty is ſo far from ſatisfying us of itſelf, that whenever we think that it is communicated to others, we behold it with regret and diſdain. Whoever therefore robs a woman of her reputation, deſpoils a poor defenceleſs creature of all that makes her valuable, turns her beauty into lothſomeneſs, and leaves her friendleſs, abandoned and undone.

There are many tempers ſo ſoft, that the leaſt calumny gives them pains they are not able to bear. They give themſelves up to ſtrange fears, gloomy reflections, and deep melancholy. How ſavage muſt he be, who can ſacrifice the quiet of ſuch a mind to a tranſient burſt of mirth! Let him who wantonly ſports away the peace of a lady, conſider what diſcord he ſows in families; how often he wrings the heart of an hoary parent; how often he rouſes the fury of a jealous huſband or incenſed brother; how he extorts from the abuſed woman curſes, perhaps not unheard, poured out in the bitterneſs of her ſoul! What weapons hath ſhe wherewith to repel ſuch an outrage? How ſhall ſhe oppoſe her ſoftneſs and imbecility to the hardened forehead of a coward, who hath trampled upon weakneſs that could not reſiſt him? To a buffoon, who hath ſlandered innocence to raiſe the laughter of fools? Who hath ſcattered firebrands, arrows and death.

Such hapleſs fate attends the young and fair,
Expos'd to open force, and ſecret ſnare:
Purſu'd by men, warm with deſtructive fire,
Againſt their peace while female frauds conſpire.
Eſcap'd from thoſe, in vain they hope for reſt;
What fame's ſecure from an invidious jeſt?
By flight the deer, no more of dogs afraid,
Falls by a ſhot from ſome dark covert made,
So envious tongues their foul intentions hide;
Wound, tho' unſeen, and kill ere they're deſcry'd.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

HARD TIMES.

A FRAGMENT.

"SUCH times! no money to be had! taxes high! no buſineſs doing! we ſhall all be ruined!"

Theſe words ſtruck me from a dark corner in the coffee room, where I was ſmoaking a ſegar. I fancied they muſt have proceeded from ſome poor miſerable wretch. I pictured him habited in ragged attire, woe ſeated on his brow.

I was deceived. The waiter brought a candle---I ſaw a ſpruce young fellow, with an elegant ſilk waiſtcoat, ſattin breeches, ſuperfine coat, ſilk ſtockings, ſet knee buckles, ſhoe buckles a la mode a Londres, a hat cocked with ineffable grace, and a fine bamboo cane.

I was ſurpriſed, particularly when, on regarding him attentively, I knew him to be a ſhopkeeper to a friend of mine.

Yes, thought I, the times are hard, and likely to be much more ſo. But ſurely extravagance is a very bad mode of remedying them. While men live beyond their income, it matters little how much buſineſs they do. Indeed, the more they do, the more liable and likely are they to be involved in difficulties: becauſe the greater will be the appearance of wealth and conſequently the greater temptation to diſſipation.

What is the ſource of this extravagance in dreſs? Each ſeeks a fallacious ſuperiority and diſtinction above his equals, at the expence of ſolid happineſs, ſtability and competence. Each deſires to be thought in better circumſtances than he really is in; and to flutter as a petit maitre, more diſtinguiſhed by his outſide than his furniture within.

Is this ſuperiority obtained? No. While the rage and caprice of faſhion, deck out the apprentice, the clerk, the ſhop boy, in as elegant a ſtyle as men in eaſy circumſtances, it is evident all diſtinction is loſt, not only between thoſe of the ſame rank, but even thoſe of different ranks.

Americans! be wiſe before it is too late. Repreſs the mad extravagance of faſhion. Let induſtry, œconomy, and decorum preſide over you, and you will be happy---otherwiſe the extremity of miſery awaits you.

☞ Thoſe gentlemen who have not paid their firſt ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printer by forwarding it to him. Dec. 20, 1786.

| Two letters are left at the Printing Office, one is for Robert M'Clure, and the other for Chriſtian Shendeker. The owners are deſired to call for them.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.